

Benchmark Indicators Report

Annual Review 2004



April 2004

Introduction

This second edition marks a continuing effort in data collection for key community indicators contained in the Comprehensive Plan. This Report is designed to evaluate and monitor changes in the community, and assess whether the assumptions in the Comprehensive Plan are valid and its goals are being achieved.

The Comprehensive Plan is based upon an understanding of current conditions as well as assumptions about the future. The fact that change is inevitable underscores the importance of developing a comprehensive plan monitoring approach that will allow the Comprehensive Plan to remain relevant in an environment of community change.

What are Community Indicators?

Community indicators are bits of information that, when combined, generate a picture of what is happening in a local system. They provide insight into the overall direction of a community: whether it is improving, declining, or staying the same, or is some mix of all three.

A combination of indicators can therefore provide a measuring system to provide information about past trends, current realities, and future direction in order to aid decision making. In this sense, community indicators can also be thought of as grades on a report card that rates community well-being.

Indicators themselves do not provide a model of how a community works or how to determine planning choices; rather, they provide information that can be used by decision makers and others when faced with decisions about the community.

As stated in the Plan, no conclusion can be made or trends determined on one year of information. For some indicators, there continues to be limited information currently available to monitor progress. The Planning Department strives to provide the best data available for the indicators to track the Comprehensive Plan policies adopted in 2002. On an annual basis, the Planning Department will revise and, if necessary, correct and adjust data when new and better sources or updates become available. It is hoped that these indicators can be supplemented with additional information and evaluation.

Using this Report

The Benchmark Indicators Report includes seventeen broad benchmark areas, identified in the Comprehensive Plan, and presents data on twenty-nine indicators. Each Benchmark is identified as a banner-heading, numbered 1 through 17, followed by either one or more indicators that measure the progress in those areas. The selected indicators provide a broader view of the influences that may affect or be impacted in the benchmark area. Under each indicator the following information is provided:

- ☒ Importance of Indicator
- ☒ Definition/ About this Indicator
- ☒ Trends/ Observations

Benchmarks Included in this Report

Benchmark 1: *Lincoln population increases 1.5% annually by 2005*

- ☐ Indicator: Lancaster County, Population, 1960-20034
- ☐ Indicator: Lancaster County, Resident Birth and Death Statistics, 1984-20025
- ☐ Indicator: Lincoln Water System, Service Connections, 1982-20036
- ☐ Indicator: Lincoln Electric System, Service Connections, 1980-20037
- ☐ Indicator: Lincoln Public Schools, Student Enrollment, 1980-20038

Benchmark 2: *Lincoln population will continue to be 90% of the County population by 2025*

- ☐ Indicator: Ratio of Lincoln to Lancaster County Population, 1980-20029

Benchmark 3: *Add approximately 42,460 dwelling units in Lincoln by 2025*

- ☐ Indicator: Lincoln, Residential Building Permits Issued, 1981-200310

Benchmark 4: *Accommodate 6% of County population on acreage residences*

- ☐ Indicator: Lancaster County, Residential Building Permits Issued11

Benchmark 5: *Encourage multi-directional growth and development in new drainage basins*

- ☐ Indicator: Lincoln, Number of Dwelling Units by Directional Growth Area, 1997-200312

Benchmark 6: *Provide sufficient land for development of City*

- ☐ Indicator: Lincoln, Residential Land Inventory, 1990-200413
- ☐ Indicator: City of Lincoln, Incorporated Area, 1980-200314

Benchmark 7: *Increase annual commercial employment by 2.0%*

- ☐ Indicator: Lincoln MSA, Business and Commerce Employment 2001-200315

Benchmark 8: *Increase annual industrial employment by 2.5%*

- ☐ Indicator: Lincoln MSA, Industrial Employment, 2001-200316

Benchmark 9: *Improve economic health*

- ☐ Indicator: Lincoln MSA, Total Non Farm Employment, 2001-200317
- ☐ Indicator: Lincoln MSA, Civilian Labor Force, 1990-200318
- ☐ Indicator: Lincoln, Net Sales Tax Revenues, 1980-200319

Benchmark 10: *Preserve riparian, floodplain and stream corridors*

- ☐ Indicator: Lincoln, Permits Issued in the 100 Year Floodplain, 1995-200320

Benchmark 11: *Maintain the quality of the county's urban and rural environments*

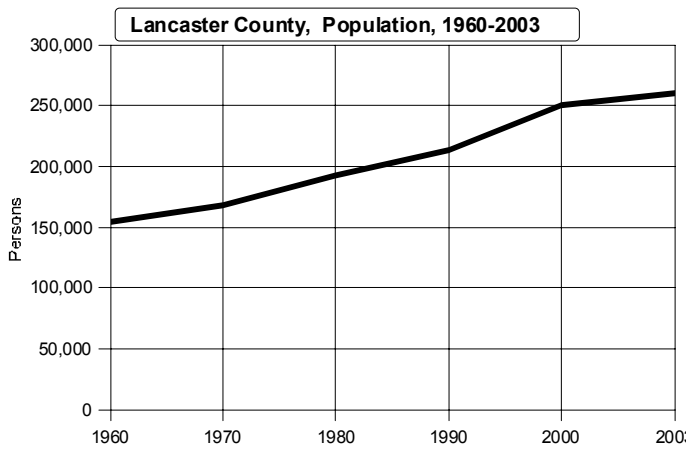
- ☐ Indicator: Air Quality21
- ☐ Indicator: Lancaster County, Status of Agriculture and Farming, 1987-199721

Benchmark 12: <i>Maintain affordable housing in both new and existing neighborhoods</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Indicator: Lincoln MLS, Single Family Residential Listings Reported Sold, Average Annual Sale Price, 1998-2003	23
Benchmark 13: <i>Encourage greater choice and efficiency in residential developments</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Indicator: Lincoln, Issued Building Permits for Dwellings Units, 1981-2003	24
Benchmark 14: <i>Increase use of transportation alternatives</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Indicator: Lincoln, Public Transit Ridership, 1987-2003	25
Benchmark 15: <i>Increase the trail networks in existing and newly developing areas</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Indicator: Lincoln Area, Miles of Multi-Use Trails, 2004	26
Benchmark 16: <i>Provide for an efficient, convenient and safe road network to serve the community</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Indicator: Status of South and East Beltways & Antelope Valley Project, 2004	27
<input type="checkbox"/> Indicator: Lincoln, Lane Miles of Roadway, 1990-2002	27
<input type="checkbox"/> Indicator: Lincoln, Peak Hour Vehicle Occupancy Rates, 1977-2002	28
<input type="checkbox"/> Indicator: Lincoln, Estimated Daily Vehicle Miles Traveled, 1985-2003	29
<input type="checkbox"/> Indicator: Lincoln, Vehicle Accident Rate, 1985-1999	30
Benchmark 17: <i>Continue to acquire parkland & conserve open space areas commensurate with expanding development & population growth</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Indicator: Lincoln, Public Parks, Recreation and Open Space	31

Indicator: Lancaster County, Population, 1960-2003

Importance of Indicator:

- Assumptions on the rate of population growth are relied upon for numerous land use and development projections to formulate the Comprehensive Plan
- The population growth rate of 1.5 percent is projected as an average over the 25-year planning horizon of the Plan years



Definition/ About this Indicator:

- This indicator reflects US Census population and estimates for Lancaster County
- The population census is taken once each decade on April 1st of years ending in "00"
- Estimates are based on July 1 of each year

Trends/ Observations:

- In 1960 the County population was 155,272 - - increasing to 167,972 in 1970
- The population for Lancaster County grew from 192,884 persons in 1980 to 213,641 persons in 1990, an annualized growth rate of 1.03 percent
- Between 1990 and 2000, the County's population gained nearly 37,000 new residents - from 213,641 to 250,291 persons
- This annualized growth rate of 1.6 percent during the 1990's was the fastest pace of expansion since World War II

Since 2000

- The annualized growth rate of Lancaster County was 1.28 percent between July 1, 2000 and July 1, 2003
- The population of Lancaster County in 2003 was 260,995 persons

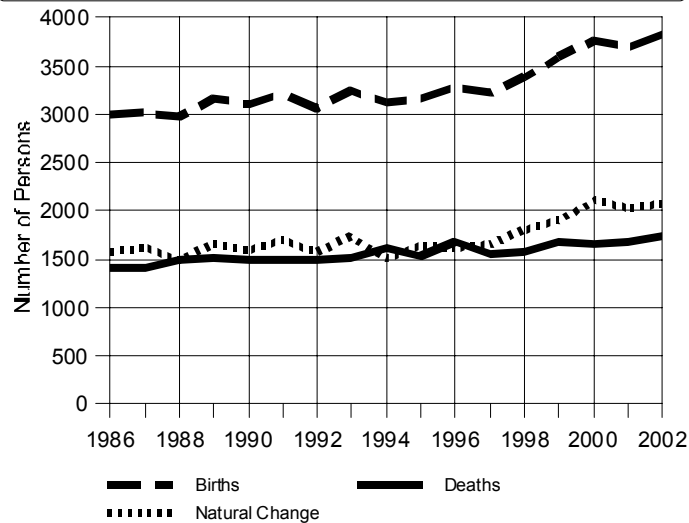
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Indicator: Lancaster County, Resident Birth and Death Statistics, 1984-2002

Importance of Indicator:

- Numbers of live births and deaths in Lancaster County may indicate what population factors are generating change to the overall population

Lancaster County, Births and Deaths, 1986 to 2002



Definition/ About this Indicator:

- These figures represent total live births and deaths for Lancaster County residents
- Natural Change is the number of births minus deaths

Trends/ Observations:

Births

- A total of 2,993 births were recorded for Lancaster County in 1986
- There has been a gradual increase in births since 1986, increasing to 3,821 in 2002

Deaths

- A total of 1,418 deaths were recorded for Lancaster County in 1986.
- There has been a slight increase in deaths since 1986, increasing to 1,742 in 2002

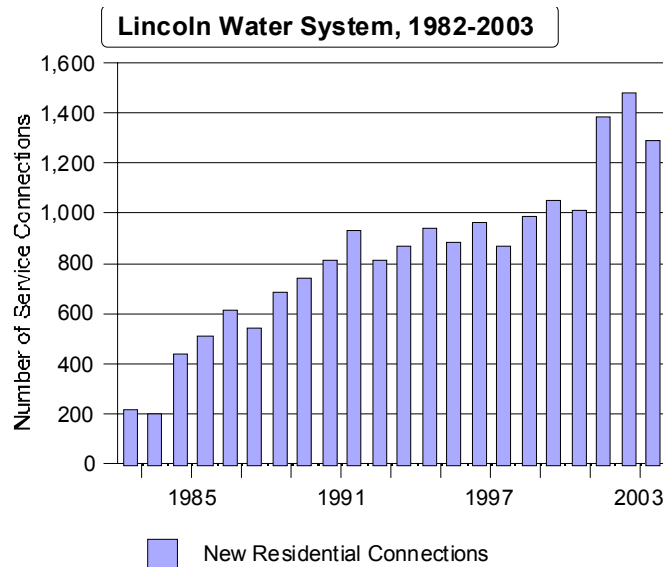
Natural Change

- The natural change reflects more births than deaths for the period shown, amounting to 2,079 new residents in 2002

Source: Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department

Importance of Indicator:

- These figures may reflect the level of activity in the housing industry
- The growth rate for utility service connections may be utilized to examine annual fluctuations in the local economy



Definitions/ About this Indicator:

- Lincoln Water System service area includes development within City of Lincoln corporate limits
- Reporting period reflects Fiscal Year (FY) of September to August each year
- Multiple-family dwellings (apartments) are "master-metered" where only one service connection is provided to the development
- Actual number of total dwelling units provided new service by the Lincoln Water System is higher than reported figures

Trends/ Observations:

- In FY 1982 a total of 214 new residential service connections were reported and 49,035 residential connections were part of the Lincoln Water System, this figure reflects the national recession occurring during this time
- Since 1982 new water service connections generally increased, with some fluctuations with preceding years
- In FY 1990 a total of 811 new residential connections were made to the system and 53,574 residential connections existed

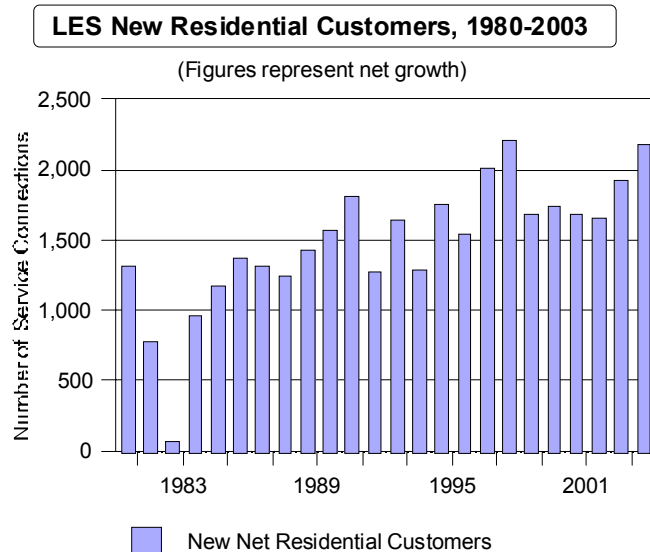
Since 2000

- In FY 2000 a total of 1,010 new residential connections were made to the system, and a total of 62,887 residential connections existed
- Between FY 1990 and FY 2000, the average annualized growth rate for water service connections was 1.62 percent
- FY 2002 exhibited the highest annual total for new residential connections, amounting to 1,481 connections, and was a result of an increase in the number of single-family units constructed during this period
- In FY 2003 a total of 1,287 new residential connections were made to system, and a total of 67,038 residential connections were served by the Lincoln Water System
- Between FY 2000 and FY 2003, the average annualized growth rate for new water service connections was 2.12 percent

Source: City of Lincoln, Lincoln Water System

Importance of Indicator:

- These figures may reflect the level of activity in the housing industry
- The growth rate for utility service connections may be utilized to examine annual fluctuations in the local economy



Definitions/ About this Indicator:

- LES serves portions of Lancaster County (well outside the City of Lincoln's corporate limits)
- Figures represent all types of dwelling units
- Figures reflect net growth in residential customers

Trends/ Observations:

- In 1980, a total of 1,309 new residential service connections were reported and 68,926 service connections existed
- New residential service connections decreased to sixty-nine in 1982
- Since 1983 new LES residential service connections generally increased, with some fluctuations between preceding years
- In 1990, a total of 1,807 service connections were reported and 80,624 service connections existed
- Between 1980 and 1990, the average annualized growth rate for electrical service connections was 1.58 percent
- In 1997 connections peaked with 2,203 new residential connections reported
- In 2000, a total of 1,687 service connections were reported and 97,449 service connections existed
- Between 1990 and 2000, the average annualized growth rate for electrical service connections was 1.91 percent

Since 2000

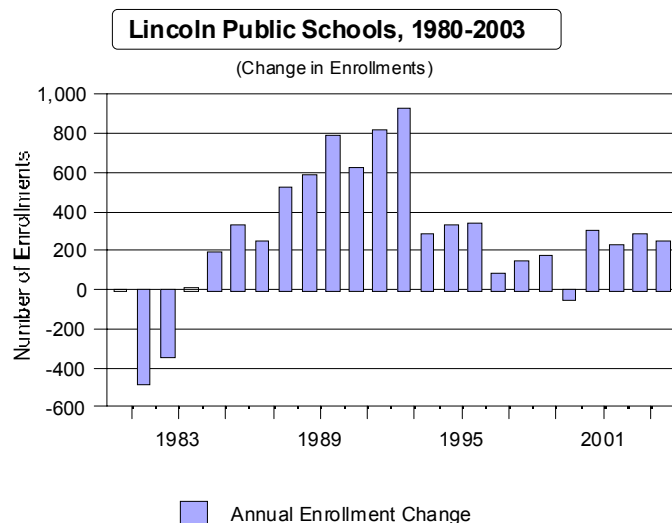
- Between 2000 and 2003 the annualized growth rate of net customers was 1.93 percent
- In 2003 a total of 2,179 new residential service connections were added to the Lincoln Electric System

Source: Lincoln Electric System

Indicator: Lincoln Public Schools, Student Enrollment, 1980-2003

Importance of Indicator:

- Lincoln Public School district enrollments may exhibit trends reflective of the general level of growth in the community

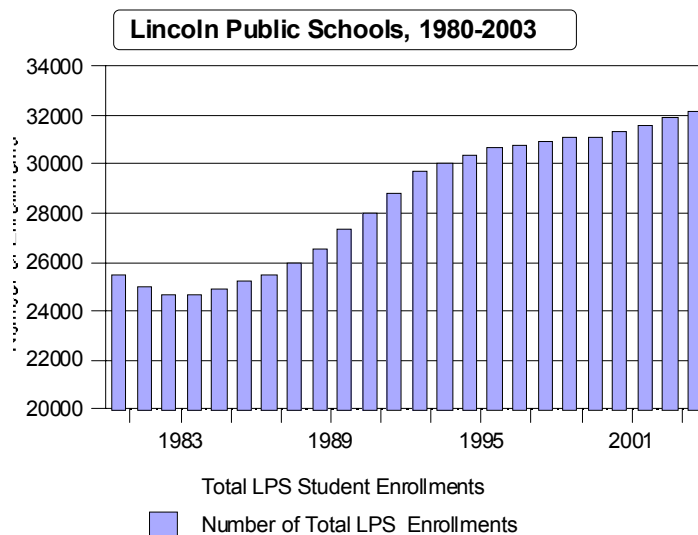


Definitions/ About this Indicator:

- Enrollment census is taken in the fall of each year
- Enrollment census includes Pre-Kindergarten to 12th Grade students
- Figures DO NOT include enrollments in private or parochial schools, this information will be included in future reports
- Students may live outside City of Lincoln corporate limits
- Trends are not reflective of pre-1980 enrollment figures

Trends/ Observations:

- Total enrollments in 1981 decreased by 472 students from 1980
- In 1980 a total of 25,489 students were enrolled with LPS
- LPS enrollments decreased between 1980 and 1983, reaching 24,675 in 1982
- Since 1987 there was a general increase in student enrollments
- In 1990, total student enrollment was 27,986, with 629 new students entering the district from the prior year
- The largest year-to-year increase in enrollments occurred in 1992, with 932 new students entering the district



Since 2000

- Total student enrollment reached 32,120 in 2003, reflecting 253 more students than the previous year
- Between 2000 and 2003, there were 1,068 additional students enrolled in the LPS district
- Between 2000 and 2003, the annualized growth rate for net student enrollment was 0.81 percent

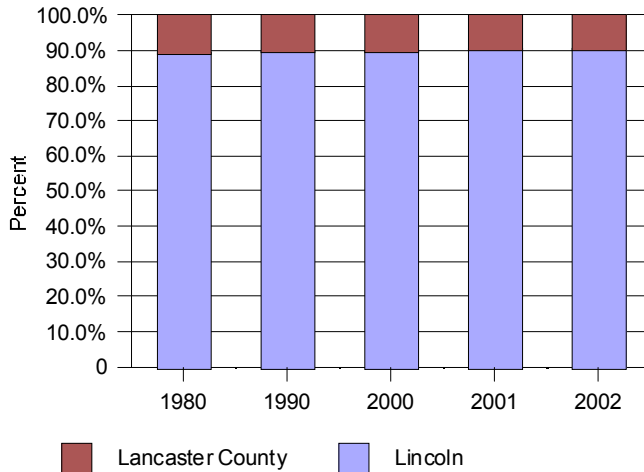
Source: Lincoln Public Schools

Indicator: Ratio of Lincoln to Lancaster County Population, 1980-2002

Importance of Indicator:

- Since 1980 the City of Lincoln's population has amounted to about 90 percent of the County's population
- Lincoln's population growth is assumed to accommodate 90 percent of the County population over the planning time horizon (i.e., 25 years)

Lincoln and Lancaster County, Population, 1980-2002



Definitions/ About this Indicator:

- US Census data for Lincoln and Lancaster County is used to determine population ratios
- US Census population estimates are provided July 1 of each non-decennial year
- Population includes persons in all incorporated and unincorporated communities in Lancaster County

Trends/ Observations:

- Since 1980 Lincoln has approximated 90 percent of the County's population

Since 2000

- In 2000, Lincoln's population was 90.1 percent of the County population
- For 2002, Lincoln's population remained at 90.3 percent of the total Lancaster County population

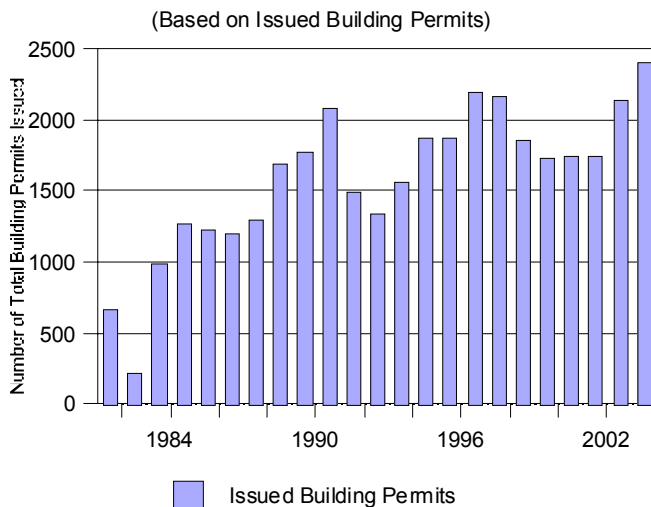
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Indicator: Lincoln, Residential Building Permits Issued, 1981-2003

Importance of Indicator:

- The number of issued building permits for new residential dwellings units in Lincoln reflect the level of activity in the housing industry
- The provision of new housing to accommodate the projected population growth over the 25-year planning period is a fundamental component formulating residential land inventories in the Comprehensive Plan

Lincoln, Total New Dwelling Units, 1981-2003



Definitions/ About this Indicator:

- Dwellings include detached, attached or townhouse, duplex and apartment residential units
- Figures represent the number of dwelling units permitted within the City of Lincoln's corporate limits
- Issued building permits allow up to two-years period for construction to be completed

Trends/ Observations:

- In 1981 a total of 662 building permits were issued
- In 1982 only 219 building permits were issued in Lincoln, the lowest number of permits during this period
- In 1990, a total of 2,087 building permits were issued for the construction of new residential dwelling units
- The number of building permits issued annually often fluctuates
- Between 1990 and 2000, 18,203 building permits were issued for new residential units, the annualized average number of units for this period was approximately 1,820 building permits per year

Since 2000

- In 2003, a total of 2,410 residential units were permitted for construction in Lincoln
- Between 2000 and 2003, about 8,050 building permits were issued for the construction of new residential dwelling units

Source: City of Lincoln, Building and Safety Department

Indicator: Lancaster County, Residential Building Permits Issued

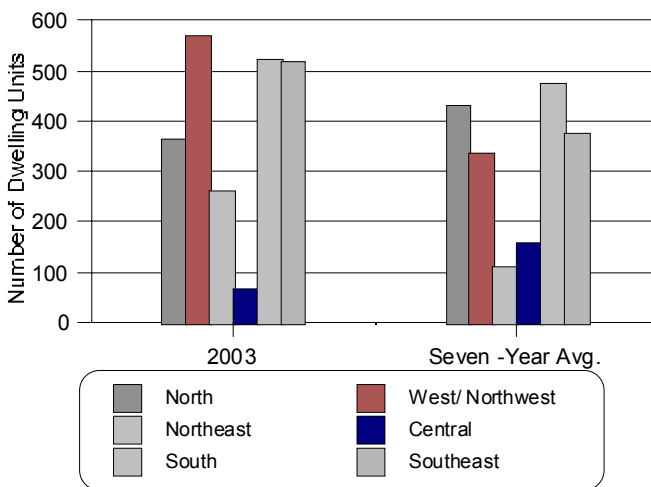
Information related to this indicator will be published in future reports.

Indicator: Lincoln, Number of Dwelling Units by Directional Growth Area, 1997-2003

Importance of Indicator:

- The Comprehensive Plan encourages new development in different directional growth areas
- New housing growth in multiple directions and drainage basins over the planning period is a fundamental land use component used in formulating the Comprehensive Plan

Dwelling Units by Directional Growth Area, 1997-2003



Definition/ About this Indicator:

- Figures represent approved building permits for all new dwelling units
- Dwellings units include detached, attached or townhouse, duplex and apartments
- The "Directional Growth Areas" are generally based upon drainage basins
- Seven-year average reflects 1997 to 2003

Trends/ Observations:

- The three growth areas that exhibited the highest residential growth in 2003 were the West/Northwest, South and Southeast parts of Lincoln
- These three growth areas accounted for almost 70 percent of all new residential units in 2003
- The West/Northwest growth area had the highest number for new residences with 572 new residences in 2003 - much higher than the seven-year average
- The Central and Northeast growth areas were below the seven-year average for new residential units for 2003
- The South and Southeast growth areas continued to exhibit similar residential patterns with the seven-year average trend for 2003
- The South growth area had been the "Top Area" for new residences for the last three years
- Since 1997, the North, South and Southeast growth areas continue to be the "Top Three" areas for new residential development in Lincoln

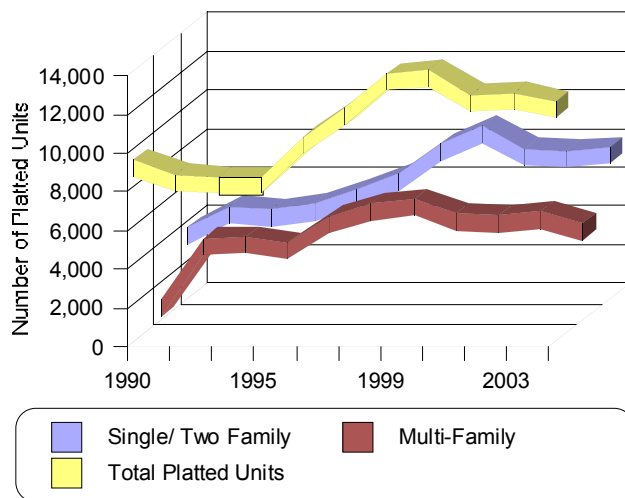
Source: City of Lincoln, Planning Department

Indicator: Lincoln, Residential Land Inventory, 1990-2004

Importance of Indicator:

- The amount of land planned for residential purposes in Lincoln may reflect the general level of development activity in the community
- Land designated for future development in Lincoln is needed to accommodate projected residential growth and is a fundamental land use component used in the formulating the Comprehensive Plan

Lincoln, Platted Residential Lots, 1990-2004



Definitions/ About this Indicator:

- Latest figures are March 2004
 - Platted Residential lots are single, two-family and multiple family units final platted, preliminary platted or submitted "in-process" for review
 - Total Potential Units include the number of units "in-process" and potential lots on undeveloped land designated for residential uses within the Future Service Limit (2025)
 - The Future Service Limit is periodically changed as new areas are added for urban services in the Comprehensive Plan
- Prior to 1997, the no. of dwelling units in unapproved submitted plats were not included in the lot inventory

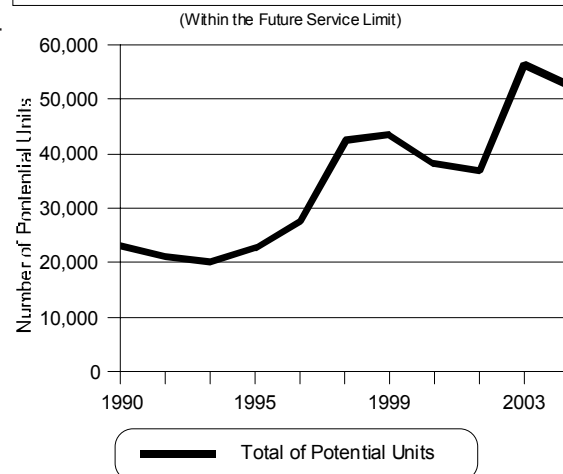
Trends/ Observations:

- In 1990, there were 3,256 single/ two-family units and 623 multi-family units in final, preliminary and submitted plats, as well as an additional 14,280 potential lots on undeveloped land in the Future Service Limit
- The number of "Potential Units" within Lincoln's Future Service Limit fluctuates over time and reflecting new growth areas added for future urban services

Since 2000

- In 2000, there was a total of 38,293 potential units to accommodate Lincoln's future residen-

Lincoln, Potential Residential Unit Inventory, 1990-2004



tial needs -- comprising: 8,504 single and two-family units; 5,083 multi-family units in final, preliminary and submitted plats; and, an additional 24,706 potential lots on undeveloped land in the Future Service Limit

- In 2004, there were 7,427 single and two-family units and 4,569 multi-family units in final, preliminary and submitted plats, as well as 40,724 potential lots on undeveloped land in the Future Service Limit
- In 2004, the grand inventory of potential dwellings units in the City's Future Service Limit was 52,720

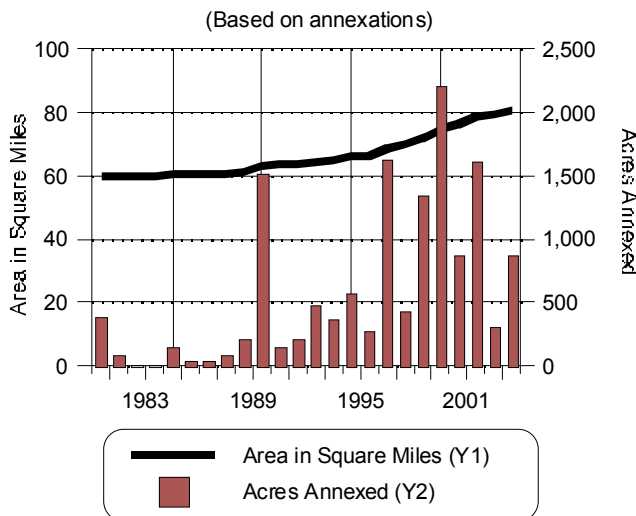
Source: City of Lincoln, Planning Department

Indicator: City of Lincoln, Incorporated Area, 1980-2003

Importance of Indicator:

- The amount of annexed acres to Lincoln may reflect the general level of development activity in the community
- Additional land area is needed to accommodate new development

Lincoln, Growth in Incorporated Area, 1980-2003



Definitions/ About this Indicator:

- Based upon annexed property by the City of Lincoln

Trends/ Observations:

- In 1980, the City of Lincoln annexed 382 acres and consisted of 60 square miles
- During 1990, the City annexed 143 acres and consisted of 63 square miles
- Between 1980 and 2002, the peak in amount of property annexed by Lincoln occurred in 1999 with approximately 2,203 acres, increasing the size

of the City to 75 square miles

- During the 1990's the City began to annex many adjacent acreage residential subdivisions. In addition, several large "developed" tracts such as Mahoney Park and Lincoln Memorial Cemetery were annexed
- The amount of property annexed by the City of Lincoln may fluctuate greatly each year
- In 1989 the City of Lincoln annexed the Highlands subdivision
- Annexation activity does not reflect the population growth of the City in any one year

Since 2000

- Between 2000 and 2003, the City has annexed 3,653 acres into the corporate limits of Lincoln
- In 2003 the City annexed 874 acres of land and Lincoln consisted of 81 square miles of incorporated area

Source: City of Lincoln, Planning Department

Indicator: Lincoln MSA, Business and Commerce Employment 2001-2003

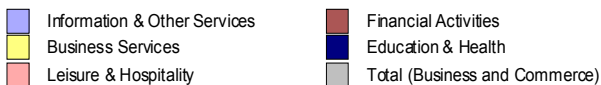
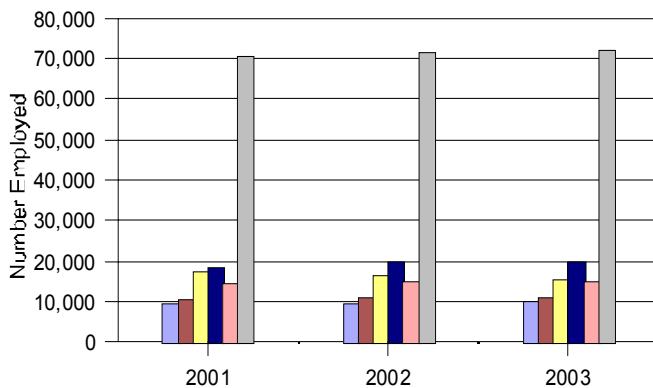
Importance of Indicator:

- Employment levels for "Business and Commerce" related industries may reflect the status of economic activity within the community
- Annual employment growth rate of 2.0 percent is assumed in the Comprehensive Plan to project commercial land needs for the 25-year planning period
- Historical trends are used to develop assumptions in formulating the Comprehensive Plan

Definitions/ About this Indicator:

Business and Commerce Employment, 2001-2003

Based on North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)



- Lincoln MSA (Metropolitan Statistical Area) is defined as Lancaster County
- "Business and Commerce" employment is used to evaluate commercial land inventory needs
- Figures reflect average annual employment by industry
- These categories are selected from employment data based upon the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)

We cannot compare pre-2000 data with 2001 or beyond because of a new industry employment category implemented in 2000.

Trends/ Observations:

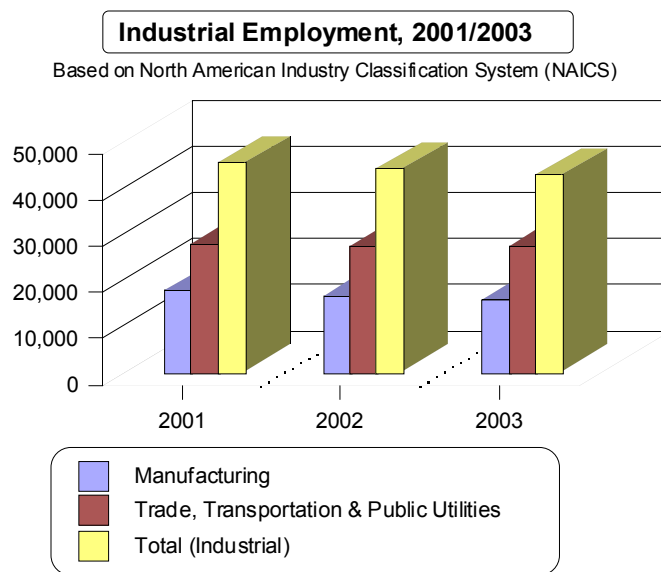
- In 2001, total annual employment in "Business and Commerce" averaged 70,442 jobs
- In 2003, total annual employment in "Business and Commerce" averaged 71,766 jobs
- Between 2001 and 2003, the average annualized growth rate for employment in the "Business and Commerce" sector was 0.94 percent

Source: Nebraska Workforce Development, Department of Labor

Indicator: Lincoln MSA, Industrial Employment, 2001-2003

Importance of Indicator:

- Employment levels for "Industrial" sectors may reflect the status of economic activity within the community
- Annual employment growth rate of 2.5 percent is assumed in the Comprehensive Plan to project industrial land needs for the 25-year planning period
- Historical trends are used to develop assumptions in formulating the Comprehensive Plan



Definitions/ About this Indicator:

- Lincoln MSA (Metropolitan Statistical Area) is defined as Lancaster County
- "Industrial" employment is used to evaluate industrial land inventory needs
- Figures reflect average annual employment by industry
- These categories are selected from employment data based upon the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)

We cannot compare pre-2000 data with 2001 or beyond because of a new industry employment category implemented in 2000.

Trends/ Observations:

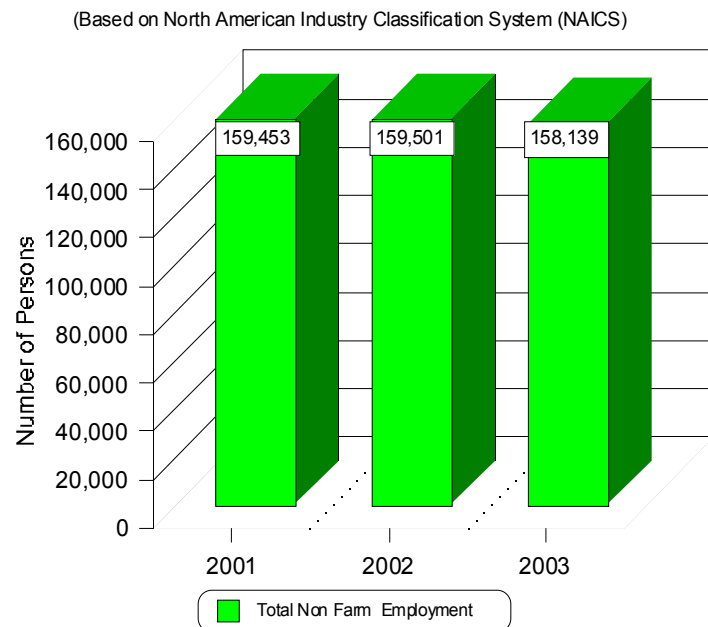
- In 2001, total annual "Industrial" employment averaged 42,394 jobs
- In 2002, total annual "Industrial" employment exhibited the high for this 3-year period and averaged 43,949 jobs, approximately 1,151 more than 2003
- In 2003, total annual "Industrial" employment averaged 42,798 jobs
- Between 2001 and 2003, the average annualized growth rate for employment in the "Industrial" sector was -0.41 percent

Source: Nebraska Workforce Development, Department of Labor

Indicator: Lincoln MSA, Total Non Farm Employment, 2001-2003

Importance of Indicator:

- Employment conditions during the 25-year planning period may reflect the status of economic activity in the community



Definitions/ About this Indicator:

- Lincoln MSA (Metropolitan Statistical Area) is defined as Lancaster County
- Figures reflect average annual employment by industry
- The U.S. Bureau of Labor changed the industry classification system in 2000
- Employment data based upon the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)

We cannot compare pre-2000 data with 2001 or beyond because of a new industry employment category implemented in 2000.

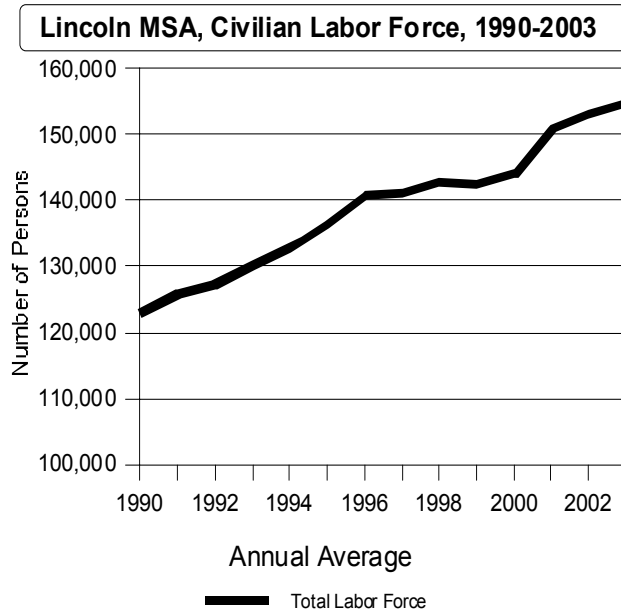
Trends/ Observations:

- Between 2001 and 2003, total employment hovered around 159,453 to 158,139 jobs
- The NAICS classification system is not directly comparable with data collected in the previous systems
- The following industry sectors are in the NAICS employment classification system:
 - Information
 - Financial Activities
 - Professional & Business Services
 - Educational & Health Services
 - Leisure & Hospitality
 - Other Services
 - Trade, Transportation & Public Utilities
 - Manufacturing
 - Natural Resource & Construction
 - Government

Source: Nebraska Workforce Development, Department of Labor

Importance of Indicator:

- Labor Force conditions during the planning period may reflect the general level of economic activity in the community



Definitions/ About this Indicator:

- Lincoln MSA (Metropolitan Statistical Area) is defined as Lancaster County
- Civilian Labor Force is defined as persons 16 years of age and older, who are not inmates of institutions and who are not on active duty in the Armed Forces
- Civilian Labor Force equals the number of persons employed and unemployed
- These figures exhibit lower overall numbers than total employment data, as the Civilian Labor Force statistics count individuals only once, regardless of how many jobs they work

- Figures reflect the annual average for the Civilian Labor Force

Trends/ Observations:

- In 1990, the Civilian Labor Force averaged 122,776 persons for the year in the Lincoln MSA
- Between 1990 and 2000, the average annualized growth rate in the number of persons who were part of the "Civilian Labor Force" jobs was 1.63 percent

Since 2000

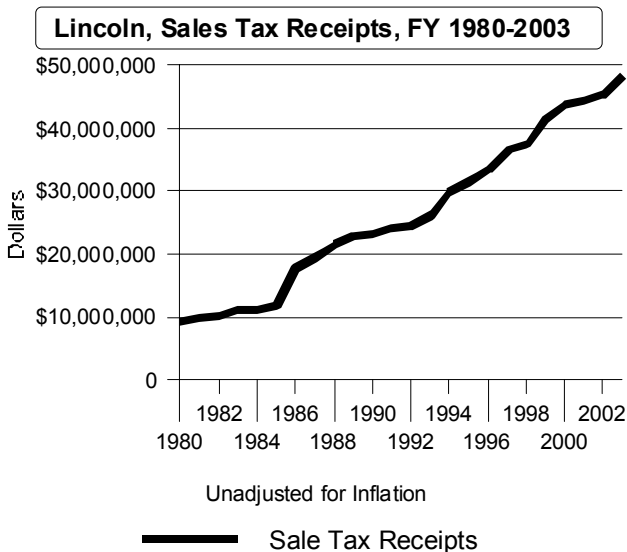
- In 2000, the Civilian Labor Force averaged 144,258 persons for the year in the Lincoln MSA
- In 2003, the Civilian Labor Force exhibited continued growth, averaging 154,725 persons during the year
- Between 2000 and 2003, the average annualized growth rate in the number of persons in the "Civilian Labor Force" for the Lincoln MSA was 2.36 percent

Source: Nebraska Workforce Development, Department of Labor

Indicator: Lincoln, Net Sales Tax Revenues, 1980-2003

Importance of Indicator:

- Sales tax revenues are a good indicator of a community's economic well being
- Sales tax revenues reflect the amount of revenue that a municipality is able to generate on an annual basis, and the levels of service that can be provided to the community



Definitions/ About this Indicator:

- Figures represent the City's Fiscal Year (FY) from September to August
- Figures reflect sales tax revenues generated within the City of Lincoln
- These figures are not adjusted for inflation

Trends/ Observations:

- In FY 1980 a total of \$9.22 million in sales tax receipts were collected by the City of Lincoln
- Since FY 1986 sales tax receipts collected by the City of Lincoln has steadily increased
- In FY 1990 a total of \$23.18 million

in sales tax receipts were collected by the City of Lincoln

Since 2000

- In FY 2000, a total of \$43.80 million in sales tax receipts were collected by the City of Lincoln
- In FY 2003, a total of \$48.65 million in sales tax revenues were collected by the City of Lincoln
- Between FY 2000 and FY 2003, the average annualized growth rate (unadjusted for inflation) for sales tax revenues for the City of Lincoln was 11.09 percent

Source: City of Lincoln, Finance Department

Indicator: Lincoln, Permits Issued in the 100 Year Floodplain, 1995-2003

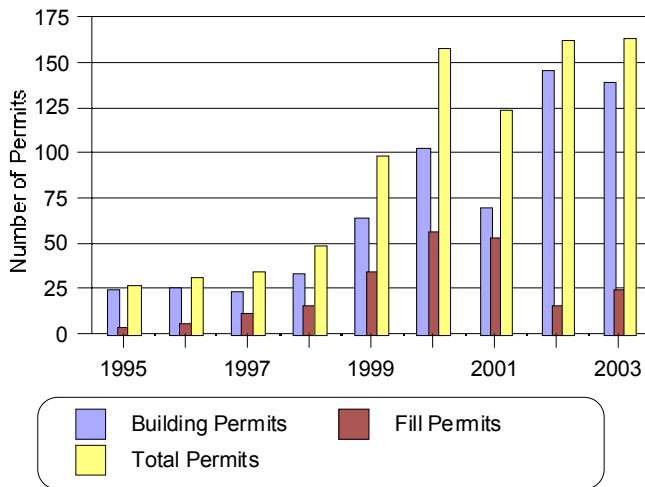
Importance of Indicator:

- Building and Fill Permits issued for property within the 100 Year Floodplain are regulated by the City of Lincoln and over time may exhibit trends concerning the level of development in these areas
- Riparian, Floodplain and Stream Corridors are one of the three "Core Resource Imperatives" identified in the Comprehensive Plan
- Core Resource Imperatives were selected to receive the greatest consideration in the long range planning process
- These areas are instrumental in providing habitat and water infiltration benefits, along with serving as connectors to natural areas

Definitions/ About this Indicator:

- Building Permits issued in the Floodplain may include non-substantial improvements, meaning they do not adversely impact the floodplain

Lincoln, Permits Issued in 100 Year Floodplain, 1995-2003



Trends/ Observations:

- In 1995 the number of building and fill permits issued by the City of Lincoln totaled 27 permits
- Since 1995 permit activity in the 100 Year Floodplain has steadily increased
- Building permits for new or existing structures in the floodplain (includes interior improvements to existing buildings) are the most common type of permits issued in the floodplain

Since 2000

- In 2000 the number of building and fill permits issued by the City of Lincoln totaled 158 permits
- In 2003 the number of permits issued for all types in the floodplain amounted to 163
- Between 2000 and 2003 the number of permits issued each year for all types of improvement has generally remained constant

Source: City of Lincoln, Building and Safety Department

Indicator: Air Quality

Importance of Indicator:

- Compliance with federal air quality standards is important for the purposes of maintaining community health standards and eligibility for federal transportation funding
- Air quality directly affects human health, ecosystem health and visibility

Definitions/ About this Indicator:

- The Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department (LLCHD) monitors the level of three criteria pollutants: carbon monoxide, ozone and PM2.5 (particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in size). National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) have been established for these pollutants. Monitoring determines the amount of these pollutants in Lincoln-Lancaster County air compared to the standards.

Trends/ Observations:

- In 2004, Lincoln and Lancaster County met compliance standards for air quality
- Lincoln and Lancaster County currently meets national health standards and the air quality is relatively good.

Source: Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department

Indicator: Lancaster County, Status of Agriculture and Farming, 1987-1997

Importance of Indicator:

- About 77 percent of the County is utilized for growing crops, raising livestock, or producing other agricultural produce. These lands are an integral element in the natural landscape providing habitat as well as being a basic piece of the County's historic signature landscape
- County agriculture and farming trends will be monitored to ensure the principles of the Comprehensive Plan are implemented

Definitions/ About this Indicator:

Lancaster County	1987	1992	1997
Farms (number)	1,508	1,359	1,457
Land in Farms ¶ (acres)	448,286	414,763	421,089
Land in Farms ¶ (average size of farm ¶ in acres)	297	305	289

- The U.S. Census of Agriculture is undertaken every five years
- Data collected in the 2002 Agriculture Census will be released in Summer 2004 and will be shown in next year's report

Trends/ Observations:

- The total number of farms in Lancaster County has declined from its highest point of 2,361 farms in 1950 to 1,457 in 1997
- Since 1987 the overall number of farms have fluctuated throughout the period shown, and the trend has generally been toward a decline in the number of farms in Lancaster County

Number of Farms

- The number of farms increased slightly between 1992 and 1997 – rising from 1,359 farms in 1992 to 1,457 in 1997

Number of Acres

- The total number of acres classified as farm land has steadily declined over time, ranging from 448,286 acres in 1987 to 421,089 in 1997
- The number of acres farmed in 1997 was up from 1992 – gaining about 6,326 acres (about 10 square miles) in acres farmed from 414,763

Average Size of Farms

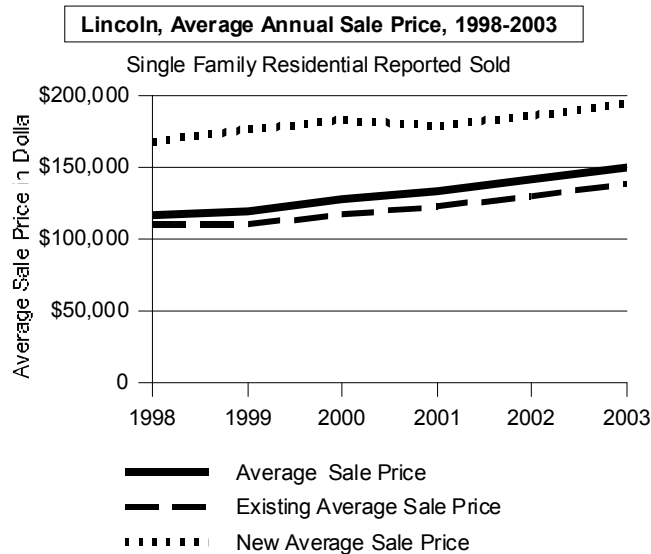
- Between 1987 and 1997, the average farm size in Lancaster County fluctuated, the average farm size peaked during this period in 1992 with 305 farms
- With a difference of only 16 acres, the variability in farm size has been relatively small

Source: U.S. Census of Agriculture

Indicator: Lincoln MLS, Single Family Residential Listings
Reported Sold, Average Annual Sale Price, 1998-2003

Importance of Indicator:

- The Comprehensive Plan aims to preserve existing affordable housing and promote the creation of new affordable housing throughout the community
- The trends exhibited by single-family sale prices may reflect the general level of economic activity in the community



Definitions/ About this Indicator:

- The REALTORS® Association of Lincoln reports monthly and annual average sale prices of single-family dwellings reported sold through the Multiple Listing Service (MLS)
- The statistical boundary for the MLS data is larger than the City of Lincoln, and does not include mobile homes
- Existing, New and Average Home Sales Prices are reflected in data
- This data only reflects a portion of total home sales in Lincoln each year

Trends/ Observations:

- In 1998 the average sale price reported for new single-family homes was \$167,208
- In 1998 the average sale price reported for existing single-family homes was \$110,308

Since 2000

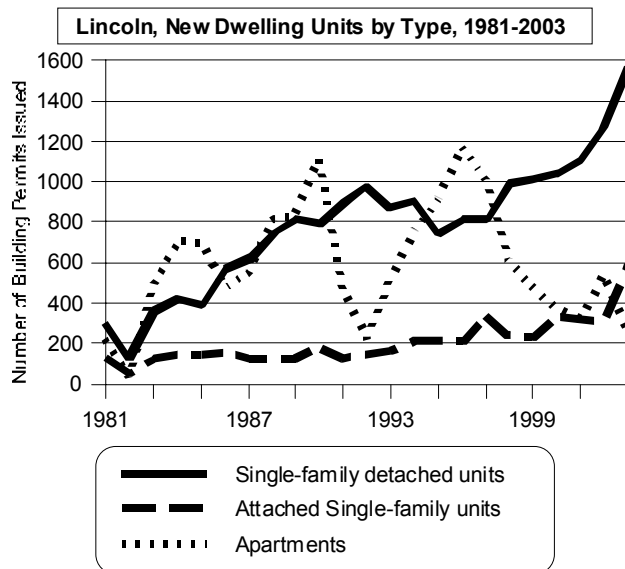
- Between 2000 and 2003, the annualized average sale price for new and existing single-family homes increased 5.4 percent each year
- In 2000, the average sale price reported for new and existing single-family homes in the Lincoln MLS statistical boundary was \$127,346
- In 2003, the average sale price reported for new and existing single-family homes in the Lincoln MLS statistical boundary reported by the REALTORS® Association was \$149,308

Source: REALTORS® Association of Lincoln, MLS, 2003 Annual Report

Indicator: Lincoln, Issued Building Permits for Dwellings Units, 1981-2003

Importance of Indicator:

- The Comprehensive Plan aims to provide the broadest range of housing options throughout the community
- A mix of housing types improves the quality of life for the whole community by providing greater lifestyle choices, opportunities for home-ownership and creates possibilities for unique and efficient residential developments



Definitions/ About this Indicator:

- Figures represent issued building permits for new dwelling units
- Attached units include townhomes and duplex dwelling units

Trends/ Observations:

- Single-family detached dwelling units were the most prevalent building permits issued between 1998 and 2003 for new housing
- Townhomes and duplexes historically comprised the lowest number of new residential buildings permitted since 1981

Since 2000

- The number of new apartment units fluctuated between 2000 and 2003, registering the lowest number permitted for construction in 2003 with 260 units
- The number of building permits issued for townhomes and duplexes has exhibited an increase during the period shown, ranging from 57 in 1982 to 585 in 2003
- The single-family detached home continues to be the predominant home built in Lincoln each year, with 1,565 permitted for construction during 2003
- Townhomes and duplexes (attached single family) are becoming more popular in Lincoln with 585 permitted for construction during 2003

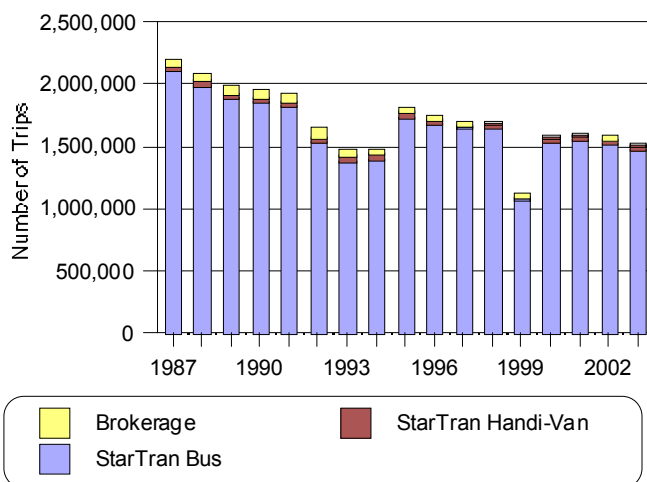
Source: City of Lincoln, Building and Safety Department

Indicator: Lincoln, Public Transit Ridership, 1987-2003

Importance of Indicator:

- The Comprehensive Plan aims to increase the use of public transit ridership by improving and expanding facilities and services.
- Public transportation is an essential component of the transportation system and should be integrated with all other transportation modes.
- StarTran - the City operated transit system - provides fixed-route service, paratransit (Handi-Van), and taxi door-to-door demand responsive disability service. These services are necessary for compliance with the Federal Americans with Disabilities Act.
- In addition to providing services for the transit dependent, StarTran also offers services as an alternative to the automobile for the non-transit dependent.

Lincoln, Public Transit Ridership, 1987-2003



Definitions/ About this Indicator:

- Brokerage program provides eligible disabled persons with taxi door-to-door transit services
- Ridership numbers for StarTran Bus and Handi-Van are collected via automated fairbox collections
- Data for 1980 to 1986 are not available

Trends/ Observations:

- The majority of trips taken on Lincoln's public transit system are the fixed-route StarTran bus trips
- In 1987, StarTran bus service ridership exhibited the highest number with over 2.11 million trips
- Brokerage and Handi-Van ridership combined for less than 4.0 percent (82,997 trips) of total trips in 1987
- Generally all types of transit ridership declined for the period, however each service has exhibited periods of increasing usage

Since 2000

- In 2000, StarTran provided 1.59 million transit trips for Lincoln residents
- In 2003, StarTran's total ridership totaled 1.53 million transit trips, while the Brokerage and Handi-Van service combined for less than 3.1 percent (48,031) of the total

Source: City of Lincoln, Public Works - StarTran

Indicator: Lincoln Area, Miles of Multi-Use Trails, 2004

Importance of Indicator:

- The Comprehensive Plan encourages the continuance of Lincoln's trail networks into existing and developing areas
- Trails can play an important role in the community by providing a healthy alternative to the automobile, reducing traffic congestion, improving air quality, and creating a more balanced transportation system
- The present system serves both commuter bicyclists who use their bicycles daily for work and shopping trips, and tend to travel from point to point, and recreational bicyclists who tend to ride their bicycles on a more occasional basis, seeking attractive and safe routes

Lincoln Urban Area Trails	2003	2004
Urban Area (sq. miles)	141.4	148.2
Off-Street (miles)	97.9	100.5
On-Street Bike Routes (miles)	83.3	83.3
Future (miles)	134.8	146.7

Definitions/ About this Indicator:

- Trail figures were derived from the City of Lincoln's Geographic Information System
- The Urban Area Boundary encompasses the land area within the Future Service Limit, and is utilized for transportation modeling purposes
- Includes all types of trails
- Wilderness Park and Salt Creek Levee Trails are included
- Trails are owned and maintained by multiple governmental units
- On-Street Bike Routes are shared roadways for automobiles and bicycles without striping or pavement markings

Trends/ Observations:

- The community has continued to increase the network of bicycle and recreational trails and on-street bike routes over the past two decades
- In 1989, the Lincoln had approximately 23 miles of multi-use trails
- During the 1990's major construction efforts were undertaken as a result of voter-approved General Obligation Bonds to expand the trail system
- In 2004, there were almost 101 miles of off-street multi-use trails in Lincoln, and 83 miles of on-street bike routes,
- The Comprehensive Plan identifies an additional 147 miles of off-street trails for future construction throughout the community

Source: City of Lincoln, Planning & Parks and Recreation Department

Indicator: Status of South and East Beltways & Antelope Valley Project, 2004

Update: Antelope Valley Project

The Major Investment Study and Environmental Impact Statement have been completed and the Record of Decision was received in 2001 for the Antelope Valley Project. Phase-1 projects will include bridge crossing of the BNSF Railroad tracks, connecting arterials, nine bridge crossings over the future "day-lighted" Antelope Creek channel, as well as Community Revitalization projects, commuter and recreational trails. The new Antelope Creek channel is under construction, and N. 16th, N. 17th, Military and "Y" Street road and bridge projects are under construction. The Northeast Community Park is completed and is open for play this year.

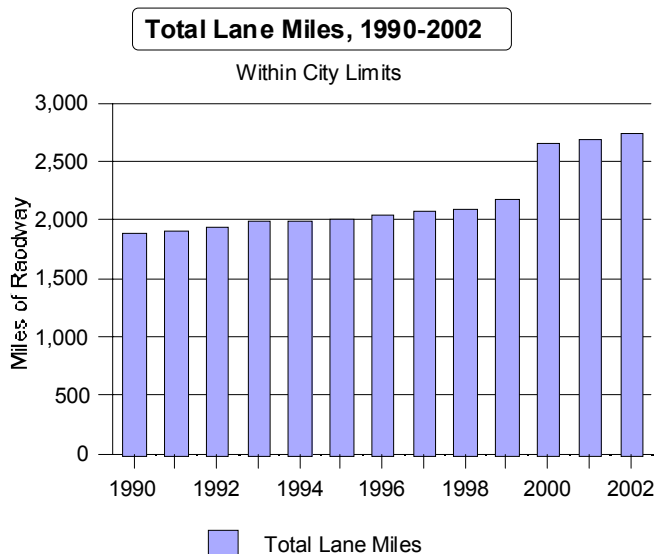
Update: South and East Beltways

The Environmental Impact Statement for the South and East Beltway have been completed and the Record of Decision was received in 2002. Currently, the South Beltway is under design and the Nebraska Department of Roads is the lead agency for the project. Depending on Federal Funding, it is anticipated the South Beltway will move forward with design and right-of-way purchase.

Indicator: Lincoln, Lane Miles of Roadway, 1990-2002

Importance of Indicator:

- The Comprehensive Plan encourages the development of a transportation system that meets the mobility needs of the community and supports the land use projections in the Plan by continuing the street network into newly developing areas and linking all neighborhoods together



Definitions/ About this Indicator:

- Lane Miles includes all traffic lanes (i.e. one mile of a four lane road is 4 lane miles) of arterial, residential and unpaved streets within the City of Lincoln corporate limits
- Figures include newly constructed paved streets and paved streets that were annexed into the City of Lincoln
- In 2000, Geographic Information System technology, combined with new State of Nebraska reporting guidelines changed the methodology for calculating lane miles

Trends/ Observations:

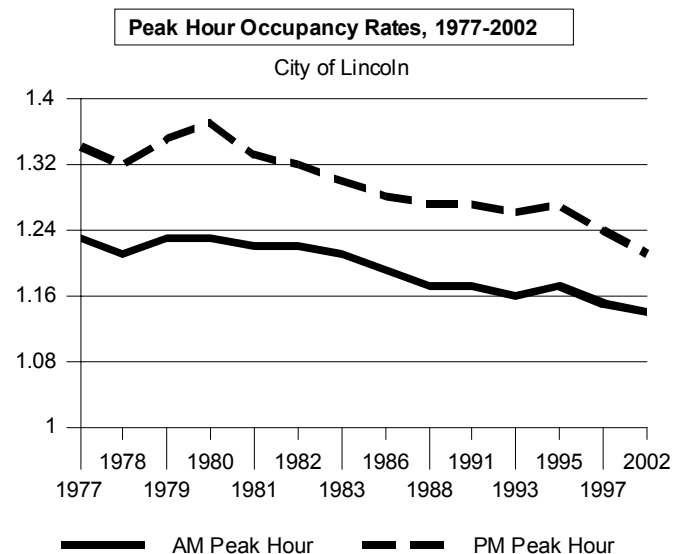
- In 1990, a total of 1,883 lanes miles existed within the City of Lincoln
- In 1999, a total of 2,170 lane miles existed within the City of Lincoln
- In 2000, the lane mile reporting system changed, resulting in 2,658 lane miles in Lincoln
- In 2002, a total of 2,728 lane miles of roadway existed in Lincoln

Source: City of Lincoln, Public Works, Engineering Services

Indicator: Lincoln, Peak Hour Vehicle Occupancy Rates, 1977-2002

Importance of Indicator:

- The Comprehensive Plan acknowledges cars and trucks will continue to be the primary mode of travel for Lincoln and Lancaster County residents throughout and beyond the planning period of this Plan (i.e., 25 years)
- Roads will continue to form the backbone of the entire region's transportation system, however the Plan encourages efficient use of the system by implementing Transportation Demand Management (TDM) techniques



Definitions/ About this Indicator:

- Average automobile occupancy rates in the a.m. and p.m. hours reflect observations throughout the community
- The higher the occupancy rate the more persons per vehicle on average
- Occupancy Rate cannot be below "1.0"
- The Automobile Occupancy Study is completed approximately every two-years

Trends/ Observations:

- The graph shows the trend of average occupancies during the a.m. and p.m. peak hours over the last 25 years
- Between 1977 and 2002, the average automobile occupancy during the a.m. peak hour dropped from 1.23 persons per vehicle to 1.14 persons per vehicle
- Between 1977 and 2002, the average automobile occupancy during the p.m. peak hour dropped from 1.34 persons per vehicle to 1.21 persons per vehicle
- The 2002 peak hour occupancy rates were the lowest figures recorded

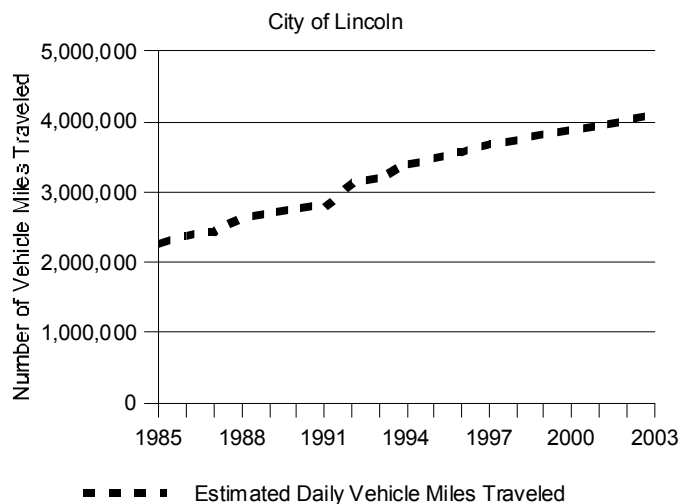
Source: City of Lincoln, Public Works, 2002 Automobile Occupancy Study

Indicator: Lincoln, Estimated Daily Vehicle Miles Traveled, 1985-2003

Importance of Indicator:

- The Comprehensive Plan encourages a balanced transportation system where people and goods are efficiently moved around the community
- Cars and trucks will continue to be the primary mode of travel for Lincoln and Lancaster County residents throughout and beyond the planning period of this Plan
- Roads will continue to form the backbone of the entire region's transportation system

Estimated Daily Vehicle Miles Traveled, 1985-2003



Definitions/ About this Indicator:

- Figures represent an estimate of the daily vehicle miles traveled during each year
- Based upon Urban Area Boundary

Trends/ Observations:

- In 1985, an estimate of 2.25 million vehicle miles were traveled on Lincoln roads each day
- In 1990, an estimate of 2.78 million vehicles miles were traveled throughout Lincoln
- Between 1985 and 2003 vehicle miles traveled increased steadily, while the increase observed in 1991 was less than previous years

Since 2000

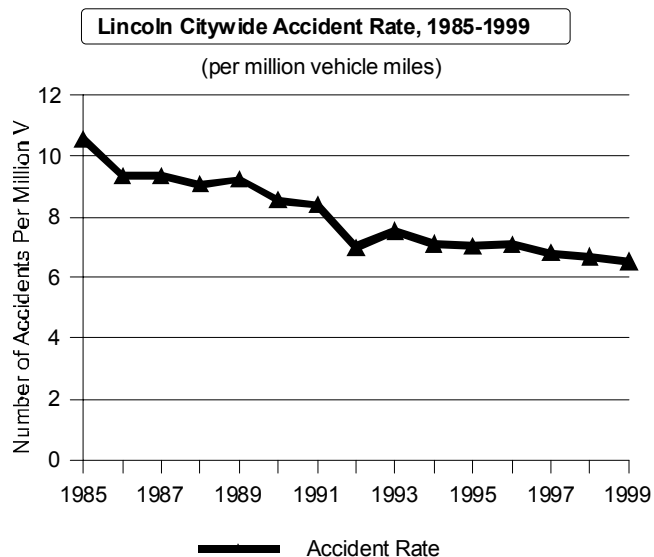
- In 2000, the estimate reached 3.83 million daily vehicle miles traveled in Lincoln
- In 2003, the estimate reached 4.10 million daily vehicle miles traveled in Lincoln

Source: City of Lincoln, Public Works, Engineering Services

Indicator: Lincoln, Vehicle Accident Rate, 1985-1999

Importance of Indicator:

- Roadway accident rates in Lincoln are a good indicator of roadway safety



Definitions/ About this Indicator:

- Vehicle accident rate is derived using number of vehicle miles traveled and vehicle accidents reported in the City of Lincoln

Trends/ Observations:

- As shown in the previous Indicator total vehicle miles has continued to increase in Lincoln, as well as the actual number of vehicle accidents reported
- The graph shows a decreasing City Wide Accident Rate for Lincoln
- In 1985, the rate was 10.59 accidents per million vehicle miles
- In 1990, the accident rate had declined to 8.59 accidents per million vehicles miles traveled
- During the period shown the accident rate reach a low point in 1992 where 7.0 accidents per million vehicles miles were calculated
- After a slight increase in 1993, the trend showed a continued decline in the accident rate reaching 6.56 accidents per million vehicle miles in 1999

Source: City of Lincoln, Public Works, Engineering Services

Indicator: Lincoln, Public Parks, Recreation and Open Space

Information related to this indicator will be published in future reports.